

2021 MAY 21 AM 8:06



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

2020 CERTIFICATION**Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**

Town of Blue Mountain
Public Water System Name

0700001

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.)**INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)****DATE ISSUED**

☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)

☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)

☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below)

☐ Other _____

DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)**DATE ISSUED**

☐ Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail

☐ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL): _____

☐ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment

☐ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message

☒ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)

5/12/2021

☐ Posted in public places (attach list of locations)

☐ Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Doug Norton
Name

Mayor
Title

5/20/2021
Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576-7800

(NOT PREFERRED)

CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

0700001

FACT SHEET

Radionuclides Rule Monitoring for Public Water Systems

In 2000, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency promulgated its Radionuclides Rule (Rule) under the Safe Drinking Water Act, (SDWA) 42 U.S.C. §300 et seq. The purpose of the Rule is to reduce the exposure of customers of community water systems to radionuclides in their drinking water. The compliance monitoring requirements of the Rule can be found at 40 C.F.R. §141.26. The Rule at 40 C.F.R. §146.26(a) required that each community water system determine if radionuclides are present in their drinking water by collecting and analyzing samples during four consecutive quarters between December 8, 2003 and December 31, 2007. Depending on the amount of radionuclides detected in its water, a community water system is required to follow this initial monitoring with routine monitoring as frequently as quarterly or as infrequently as once every nine years.

The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) chose to conduct the required initial monitoring analyses for all of Mississippi's community water systems during 2007. However, MSDH's radiochemistry program did not follow the required protocols for handling and analyzing radionuclides samples. Without valid results, all of Mississippi's community water systems incurred monitoring and reporting violations because samples had not been analyzed and reported by December 31, 2007. The EPA has been working with MSDH to correct laboratory deficiencies since 2008; however, approximately 890 systems, including your system, have not yet completed the initial monitoring process. Your system will remain out of compliance with the SDWA until initial monitoring has been completed. Please note that without this monitoring you cannot be sure that you are providing your customers water that meets the radiological requirements of the SDWA. That is why the EPA is sending you this fact sheet.

MSDH has assured EPA that it is working to complete all analyses for all systems no later than March 31, 2013. The EPA expects all systems to be in full compliance with the initial monitoring requirements for radionuclides by that date. If full compliance is not met by your system, EPA reserves the right to begin a formal enforcement action to compel compliance.

The EPA recognizes that the Mississippi Safe Drinking Water Act of 1997 requires all community water systems to pay a mandatory fee to MSDH which covers the cost of all water quality analyses required by the SDWA including analyses for radionuclides. The MSDH Public Health Laboratory is currently not certified for analyzing all radionuclide contaminants and plans to utilize a contract lab to complete analyses for some radionuclides. Should it not be possible for MSDH to meet the state requirement to provide analytical services, under federal law it is the responsibility of each existing community water systems to ensure that required analyses are completed, including those for radionuclides. Failure to do so is a violation of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Is my water system in noncompliance?

Yes. If you are receiving this notice then the EPA has determined, based on data and information provided by the MSDH's Bureau of Public Water Supply (BPWS), that your water system is not in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations regarding monitoring and reporting requirements for radionuclides and the public notification requirements associated with this noncompliance.

What do I need to do?

As stated above, MSDH has assured EPA that it is working with public water systems to ensure that all of Mississippi's systems are in compliance no later than March 31, 2013. However, it is important that you understand that it is your responsibility to make sure you take the necessary steps to come into full compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. Specifically, your system must do the following:

1. Collect four consecutive quarterly samples from each entry point for analysis of gross alpha particle activity, radium-226, radium-228 and uranium. The first of these consecutive quarterly samples must be collected no later than March 31, 2012.
2. Ensure delivery of the samples to MSDH's Public Health Laboratory and/or the state contracted laboratory to obtain analysis of the radionuclide samples. As an alternative, you may contract with a private laboratory for conducting analysis of required samples and report analytical results to MSDH.
3. Notify your customers of your system's noncompliance with the Radionuclide Rule by issuing public notification. This may be accomplished via your 2011 Consumer Confidence Report, which is due to be delivered to your customers no later than July 1, 2012.

What action will be taken if I don't comply?

Section 1414(a)(1)(B) of the SDWA, 42 U.S.C. § 300g-3(a)(1)(B) allows the EPA to issue an order under Section 1414(g) if your water system remains out of compliance following this notification of violations. The EPA is considering using its enforcement authority if the MSDH's sampling and analysis schedule does not make adequate progress toward completing the initial monitoring process and against drinking water systems that do not complete the initial monitoring process by the March 2013 deadline. If the EPA does issue an order under Section 1414(g) of the SDWA, then any person or local government who violates, fails, or refuses to comply with the order shall be liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$37,500 per day of violation.

Who should I contact for further assistance regarding this situation?

You may contact the following individuals in the EPA:

Stephanie Sessoms-Midgett, Enforcement Officer
(404) 562-9791 or [sessoms-midgett.stephanie@epa.gov](mailto:ssessoms-midgett.stephanie@epa.gov)

Wilda Cobb, Associate Regional Counsel
(404) 562-9530 or cobb.wilda@epa.gov

Dan O'Lone, Chief, Drinking Water Section
(404) 562-9434 or olone.dan@epa.gov

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Town of Blue Mountain

PWS ID: 0700001

April 15, 2021

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. We're very pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

The Town of Blue Mountain routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Our water source is from wells which draw from the Coffee Sand Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Blue Mountain have received a moderate ranking to contaminations.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Town of Blue Mountain is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRLDG	MCL, or FT, or MRL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.2	.89	1.6	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Halooacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	4	NA	NA	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		44	42	44	2019	No	Likely source of contamination - road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners, and sewage effluents.
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.3	2020	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer (ppb)	0	15	1	2020	10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water-Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Doug Norton at (662)685-4721. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. The meetings

Proof of Publication
The State of Mississippi Tippah County

Personally appeared before me a Notary Public in and for said County and State, the undersigned

Tim Watson

who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of the **SOUTHERN SENTINEL**, a newspaper published in the City of Ripley, in said County and State, and that the

LEGAL NOTICE

a true copy of which is hereto attached, was published for
1 consecutive weeks in said newspaper as follows:

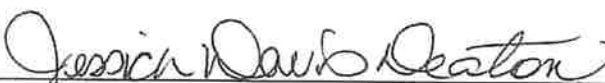
VOLUME	NO.	DATE
<u>143</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>5/12/2021</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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And further, that said newspaper has been published in Ripley, Tippah County, Mississippi for more than one year next preceding the first insertion of the above mentioned legal notice.


Tim Watson

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the

17 day of MAY 2021



Notary Public, Tippah County, Mississippi
My Commission expires: **05/12/2025**

Printer's Fee



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